NuMI Online Beamline Monitoring using JAS

and Offline Data Analysis Results

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What Is JAS? Unnecessary Jargon:

The goal of the Abstract Interfaces for Data Analysis (AIDA) project is to "define abstract interfaces for common physics analysis objects, such as histograms, ntuples, fitters, IO etc.. The adoption of these interfaces should make it easier for physicists to use different tools without having to learn new interfaces or change all of their code. Additional benefits will be interoperability of AIDA compliant applications (for example by making it possible for applications to exchange analysis objects via XML)."
http://java.freehep.org/jaida/index.html

- JAIDA is the JAVA language implementation of AIDA.
- Java Analysis Studio 3 (JAS3) is a full featured GUI which uses JAIDA internally and runs in real time.

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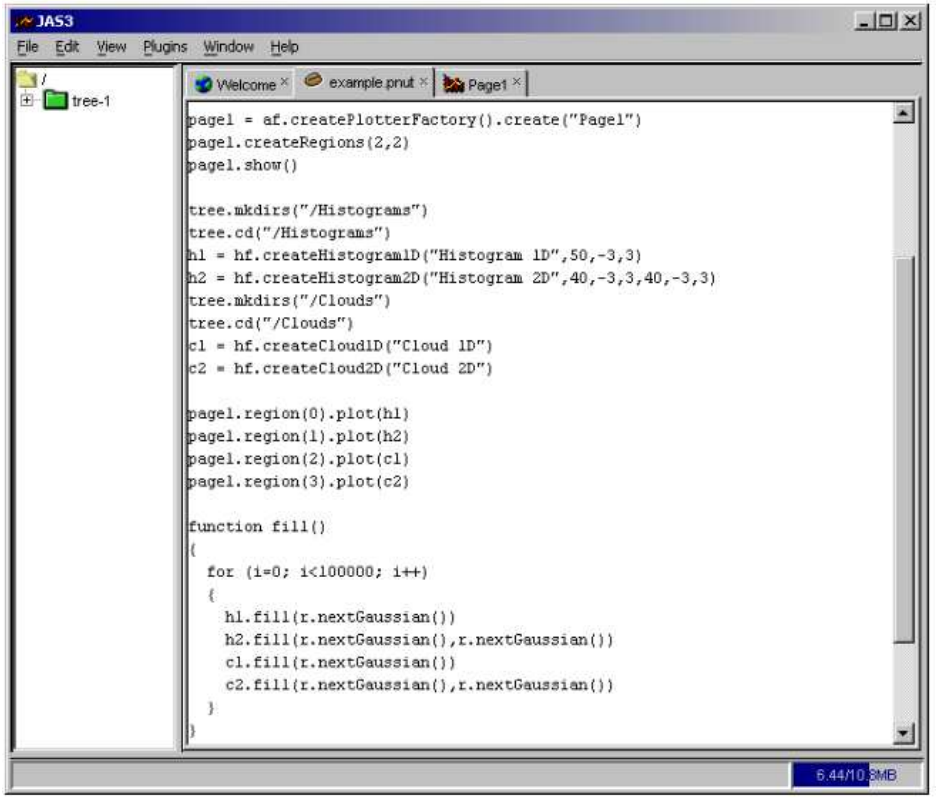
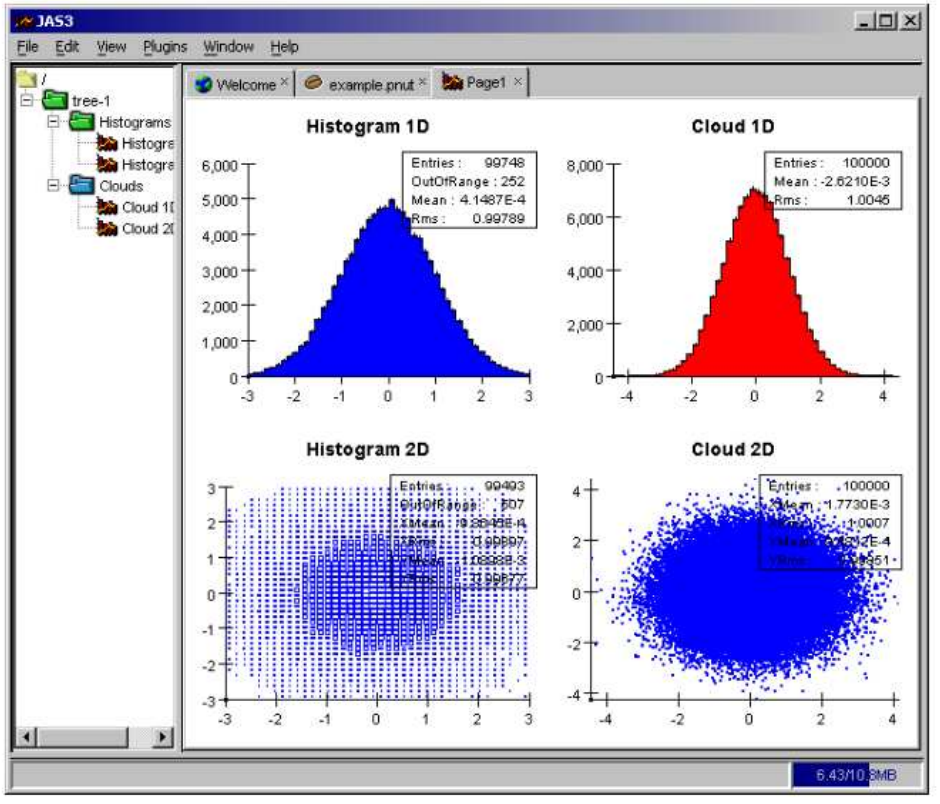
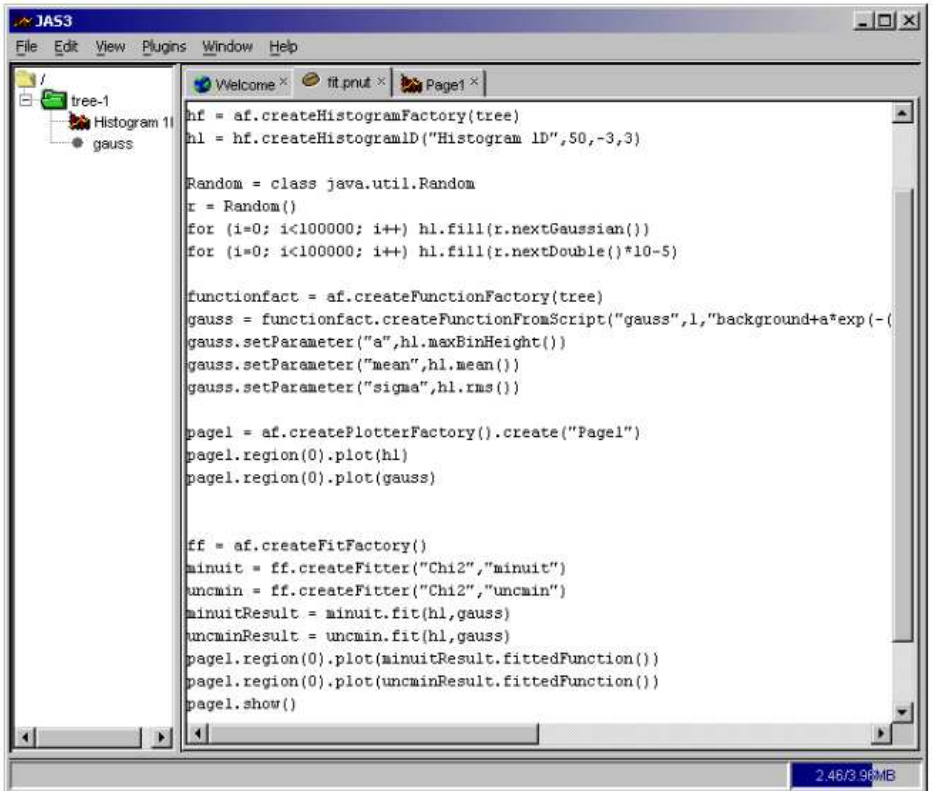
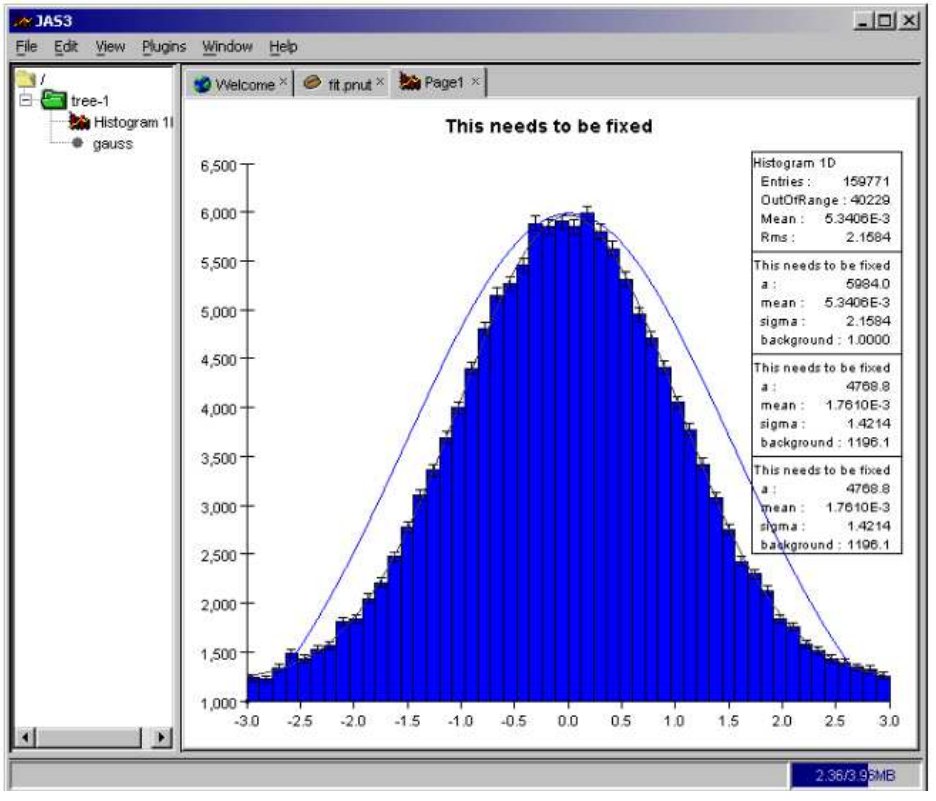
JAS Examples - Histogramming





JAS Examples - Fitting

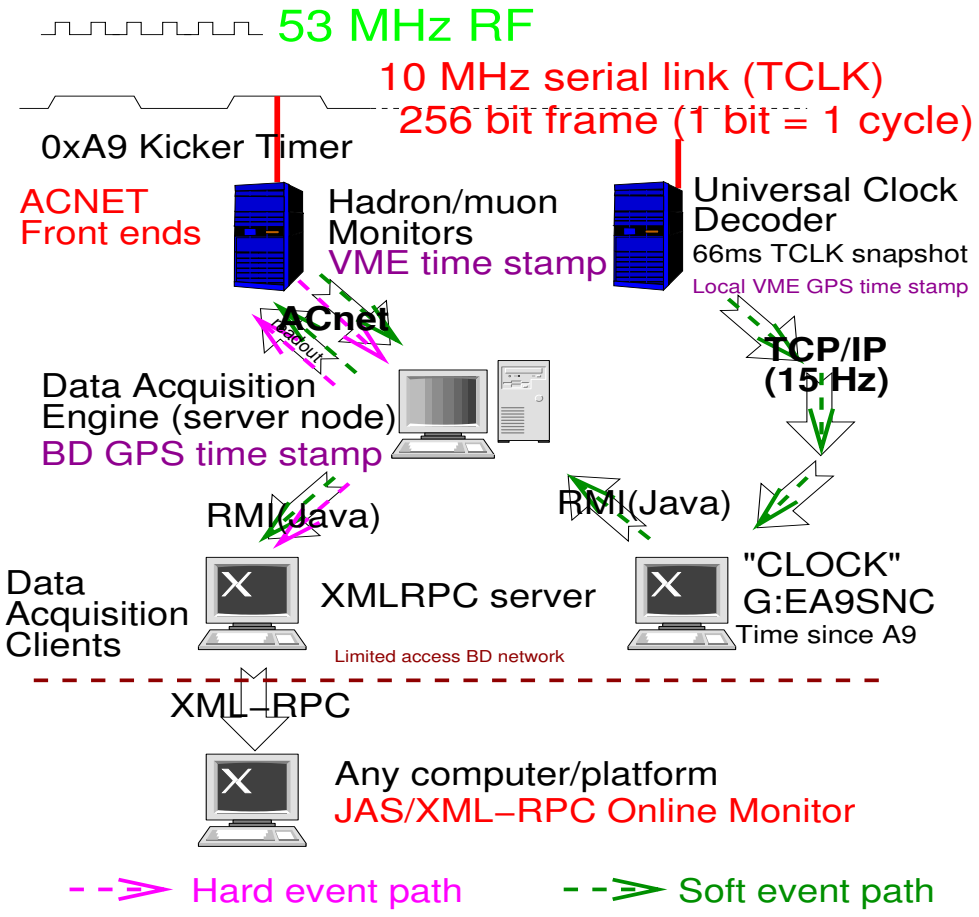




Why Use JAS for NuMI Monitoring?

- Java GUI capabilities well established and easy to use.
- Java XML-RPC implementation = access to ACNET data.
- JAIDA allows handling of complex data, full HEP data analysis capabilities including histogramming, fitting and ntupling.
- JAS provides nice GUI interface to JAIDA for run-time histogram and fitting displays.
- JAS3 architecture is based on FreeHEP Application Framework into which many optional modules can be plugged in. Highly customizable.
- JAS/JAVA already in use by FNAL AD controls (Timofei Bolshakov, Jim Patrick and others) so local expertise available.
- Real reason: Too lazy, already knew JAVA, and hate ROOT/C++(M. Bishai).

Getting NuMI Data → JAS Monitor



- A request is sent via HTTP to Charlie Kings' XML-RPC service to extract the data from a list of ACNET devices 1 second after an A9 accelerator event (NuMI kicker fires) occurs.
- The "clock" process listens to a 15 Hz broadcast of TCLK snapshots. "clock" informs the DAE when the snapshot contains the A9 event.
- The DAE requests the data from the ACNET front ends and sends it to the XML-RPC server which broadcasts it to the world

Any computer running Java can monitor ACNET data using JAS/XML-RPC: http://minos.phy.bnl.gov/~bishai/minos/NuMIMon/

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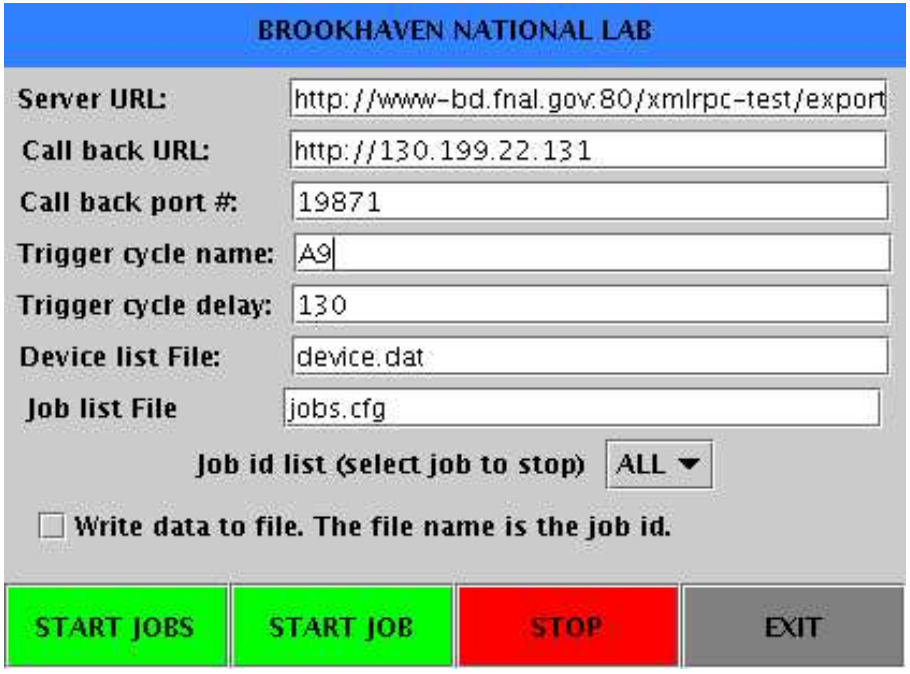
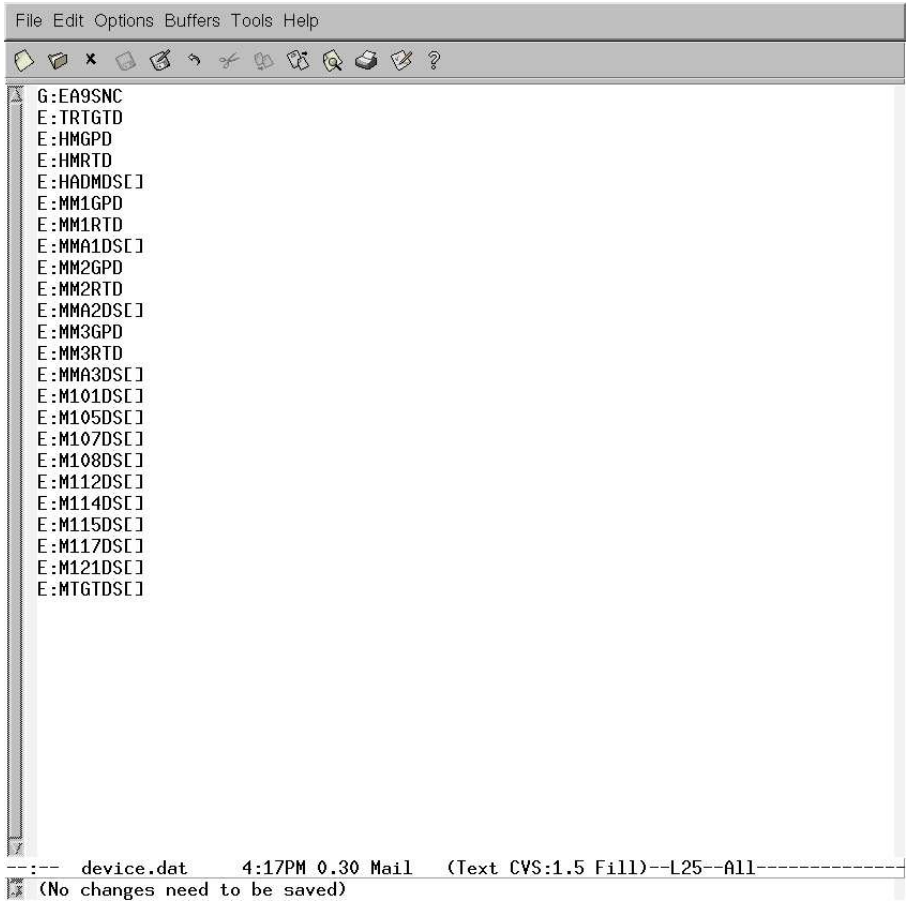
LIVE DEMO OF NuMI JAS/XMLRPC MONITOR (time and network permitting)

If not - show screen snapshots

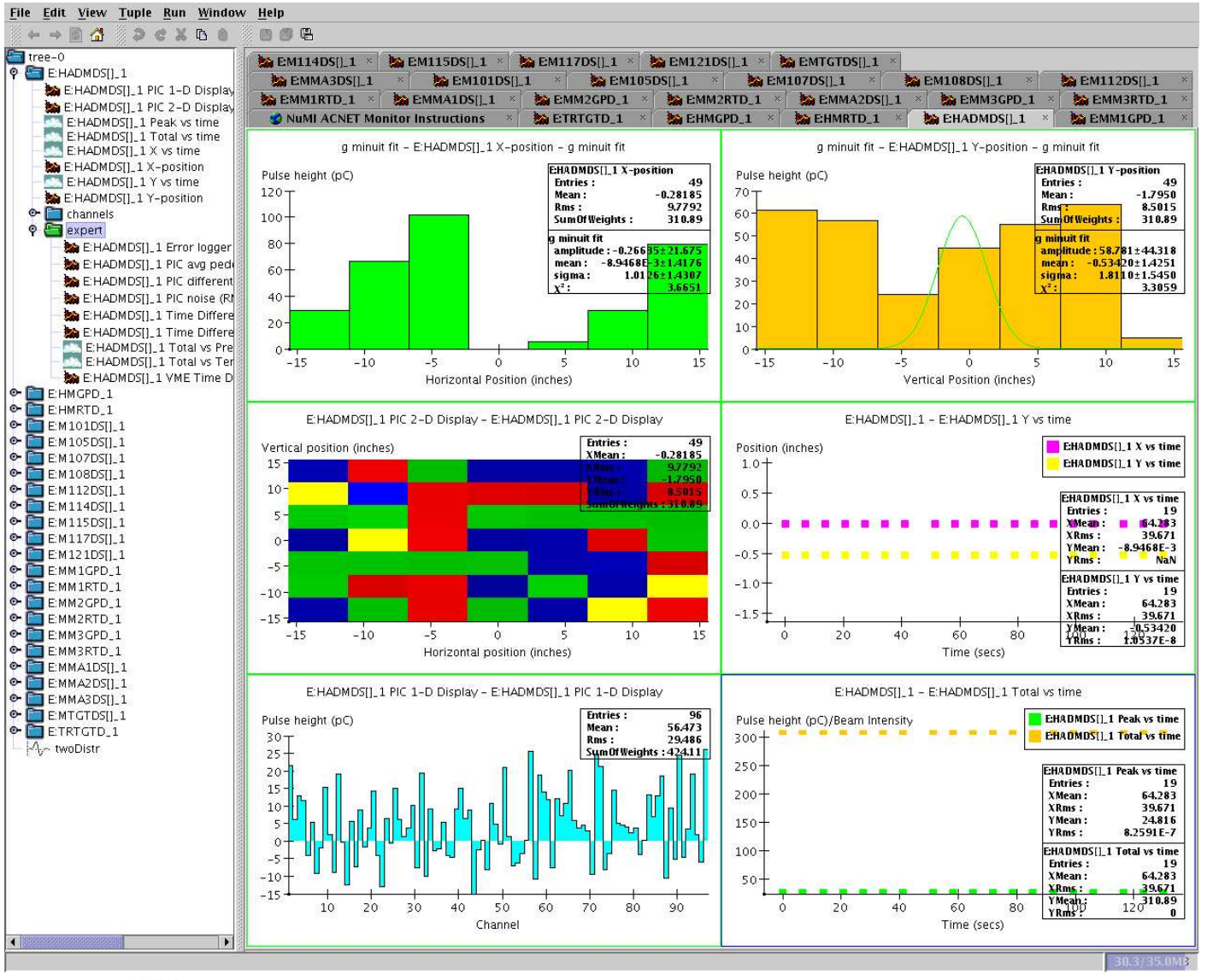
NuMIMon Screen Shot 1

The XML-RPC interface dialog box:





NuMIMon Screen Shot 2



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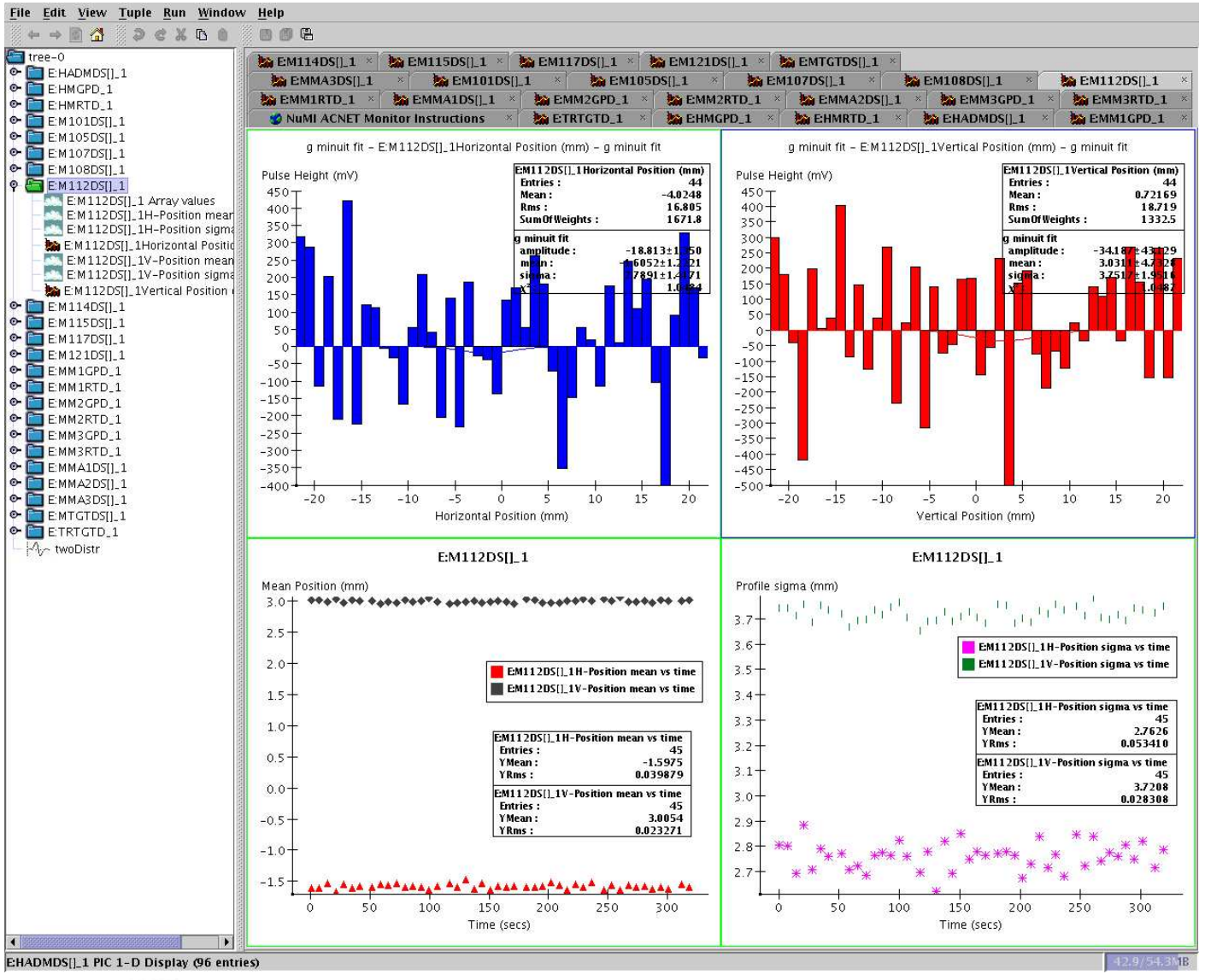
NuMIMon Screen Shot 3



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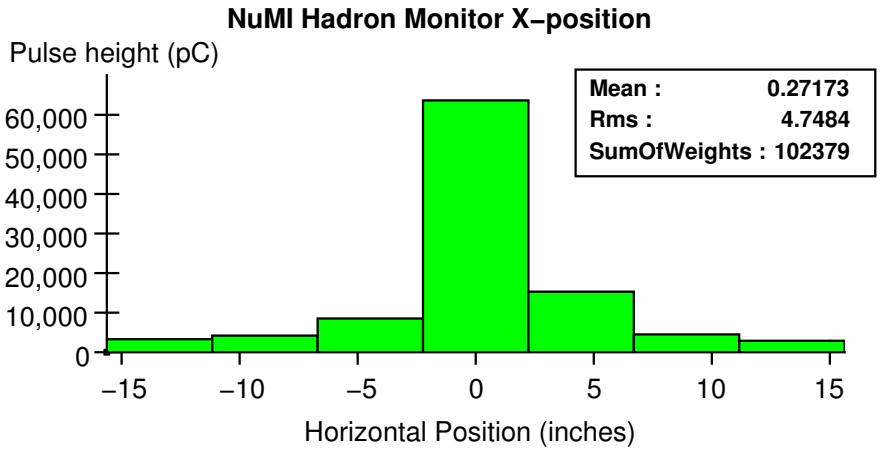
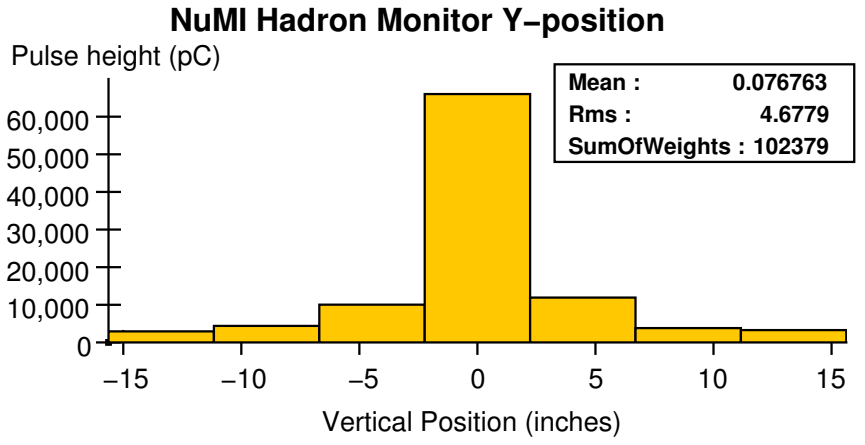
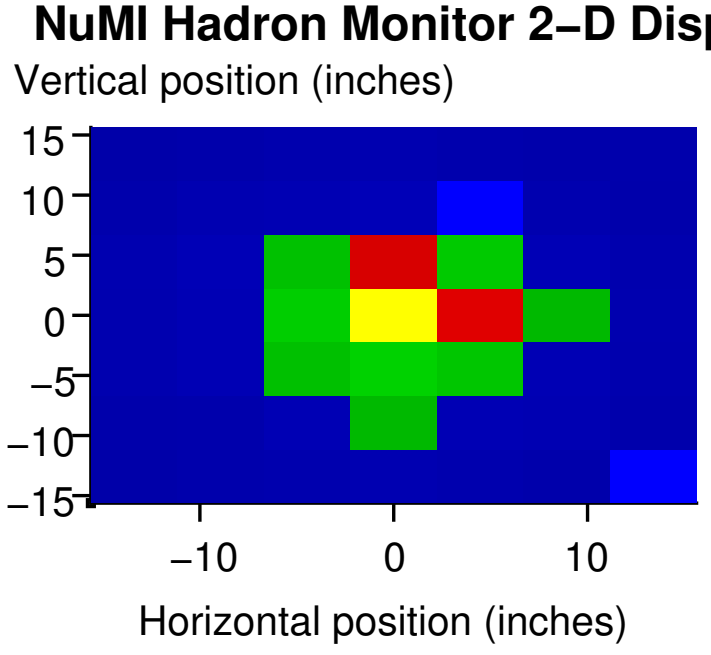
NuMI First Beam !







XMean :	0.27173
XRms :	4.7484
YMean :	0.076763
YRms :	4.6779
SumOfWeights :	102379

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OFFLINE ANALYSIS OF NUMI DATA FROM DEC 3-4th.

Accessing NuMI Data Offline

- Charlie King's XML-RPC server → BeamData process → minos-acnet.fnal.gov → archive (Bretts talk).
- From archive, Brett converts raw data to a Root TTree.
- Used standalone Root macros to analyze TTree.
- Analyzed BPM, profile monitor and muon/had monitors.

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Profile monitor analysis

- Step 1: Calculate pedestals from events with v. low beam intensity as measured in TORTGT and/or TOR101.
- Step 2: Calculate noise = $\sigma(P_n)$, where P is the pulseheight in channel n.
- Step 3: Calculate differential noise = $\sigma(P_n - P_{n+1})$ to identify common mode noise and cross-talk.
- Step 4: Loop over events with beam intensity > 1×10^{11} and fit profiles in each spill to a single Gaussian using $\sigma(P_n)$ as the uncertainty on the measurement in each channel.
- Step 5: Compare profile widths with beam emmitance expectations (P. Lucas).
- Step 6: Compare means with nearby BPMs (Sacha, Mark D.)

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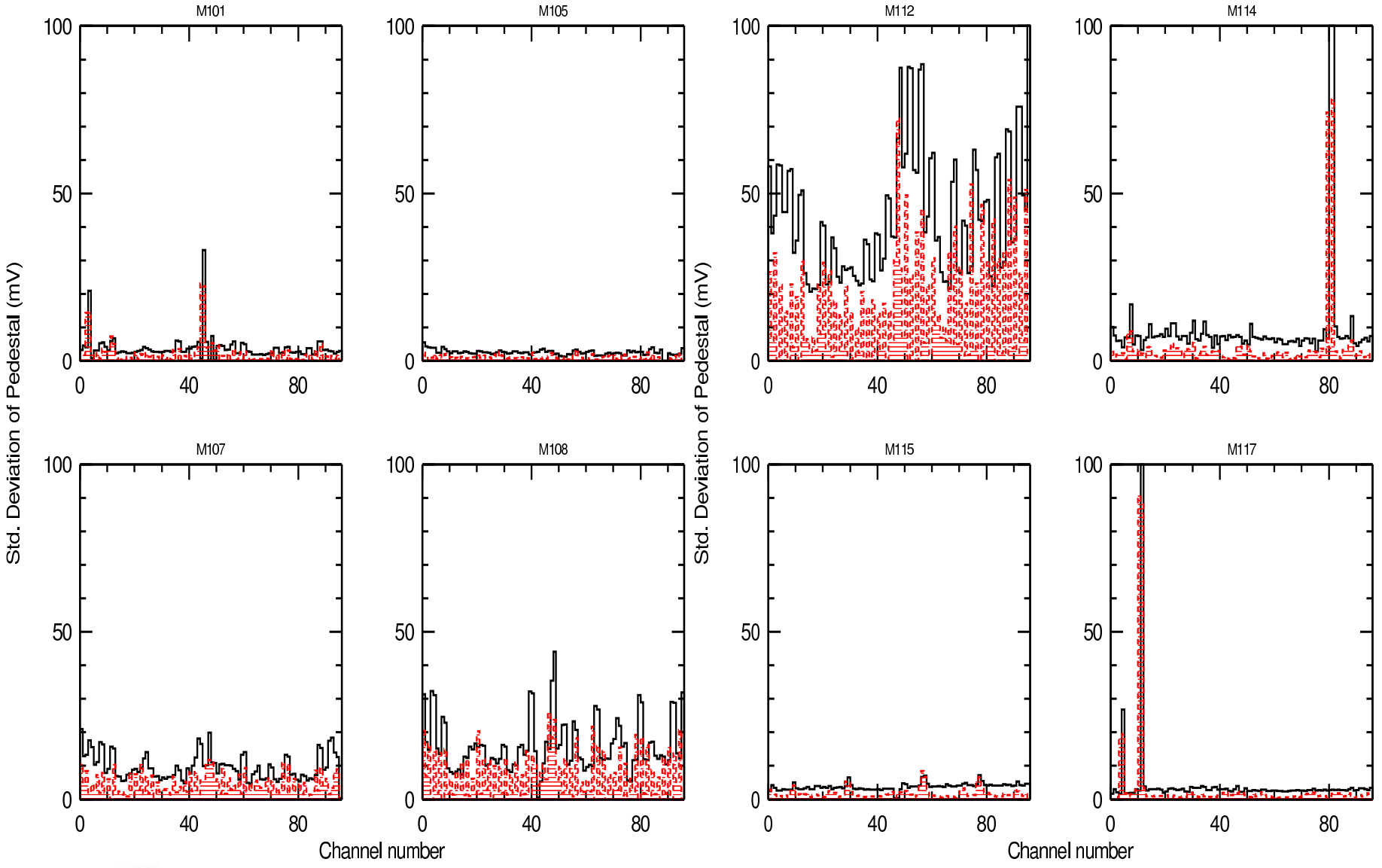
Profile monitor noise/dnoise



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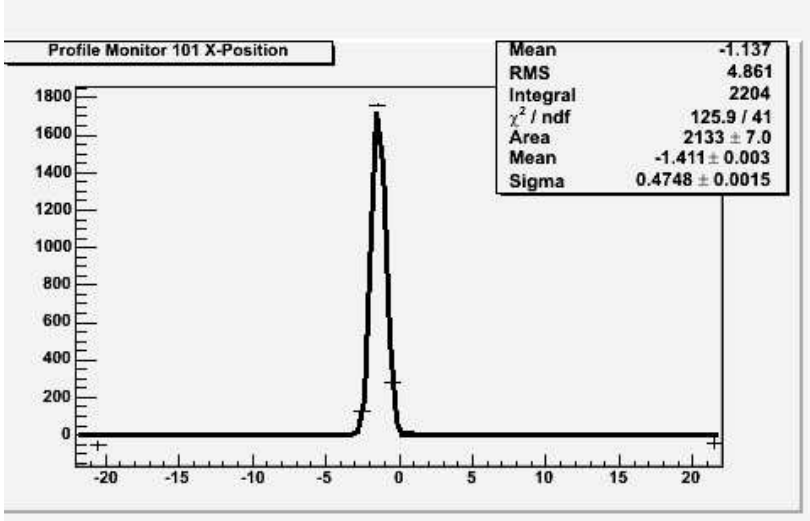
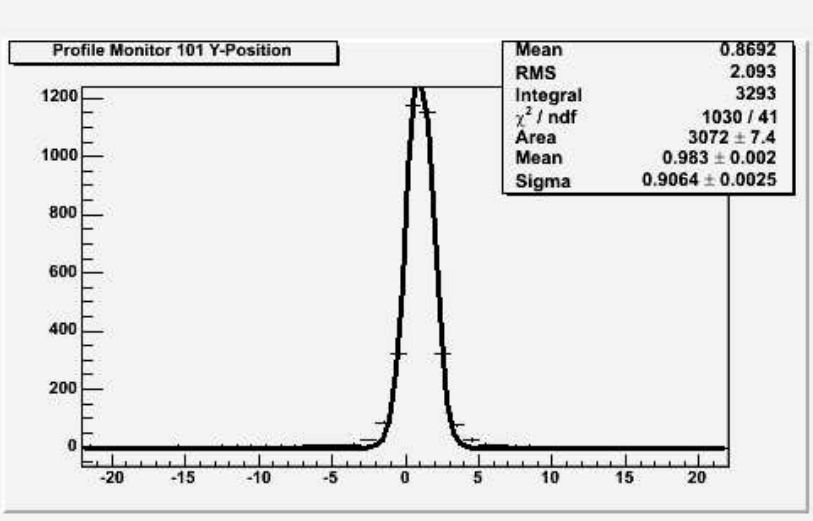
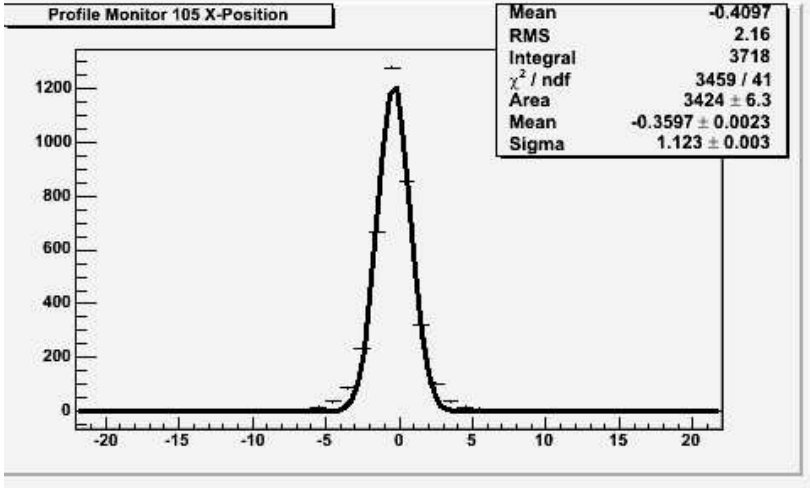
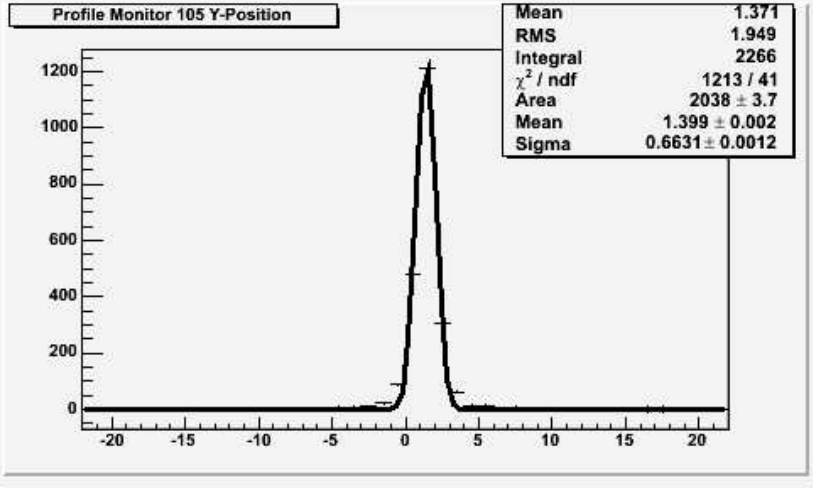
Profile Monitors - Spill 43









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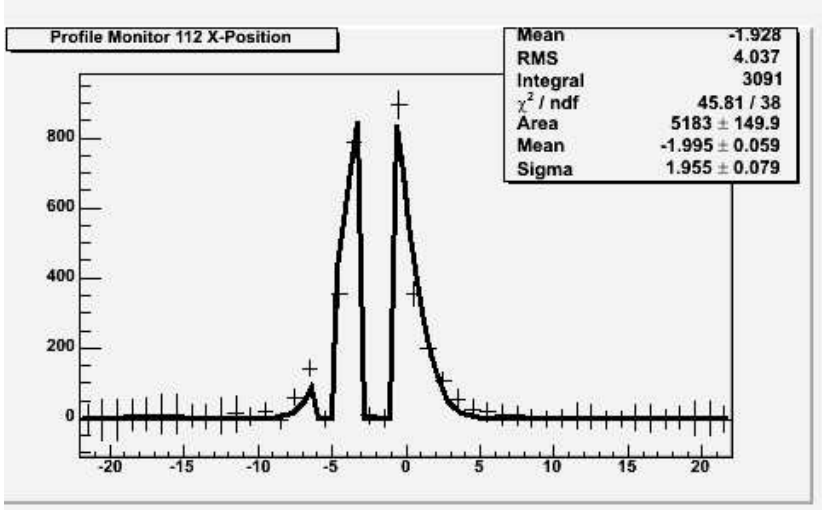

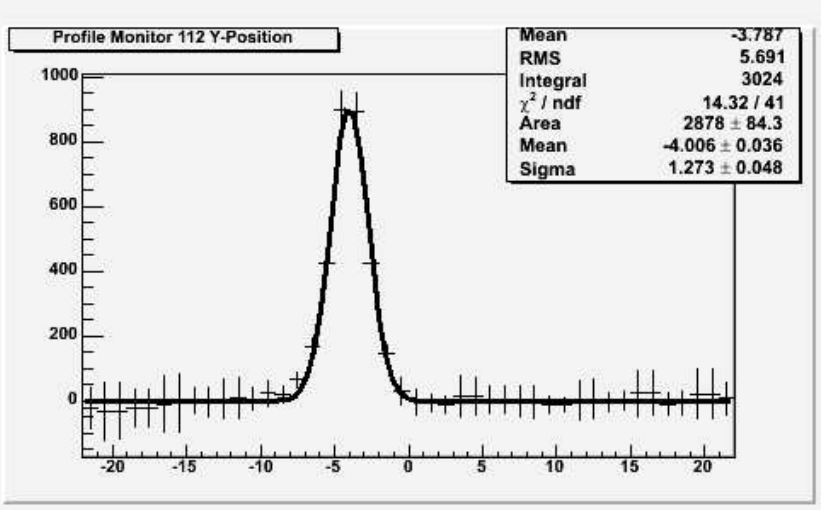

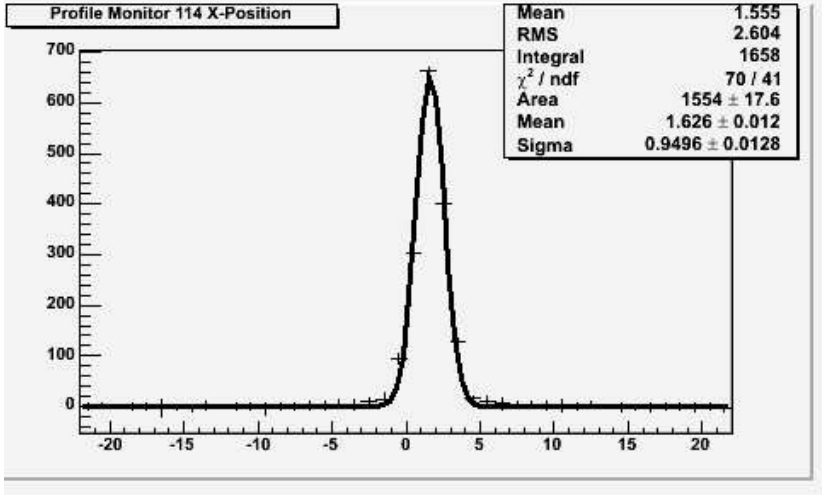

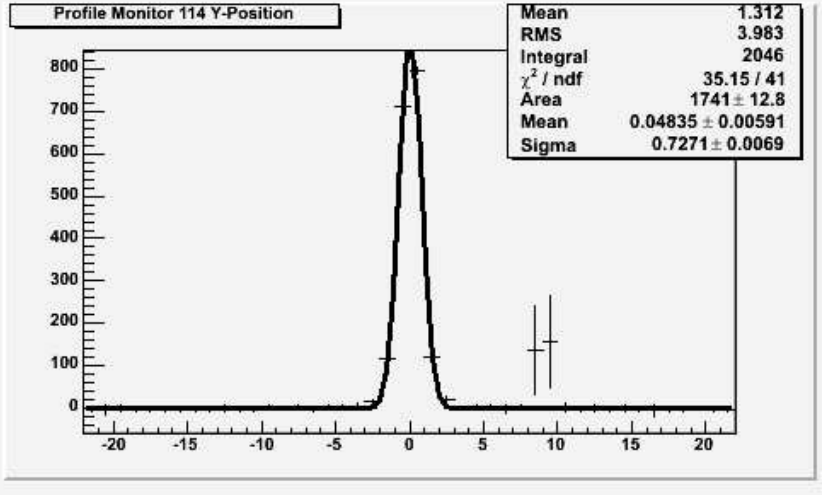

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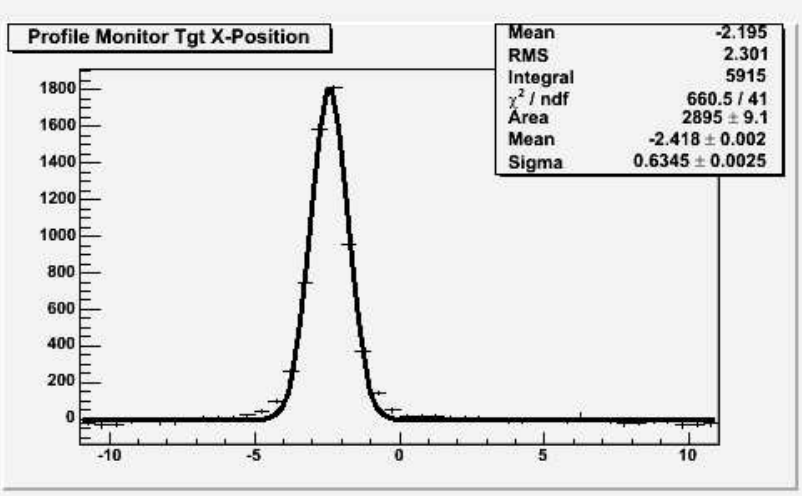
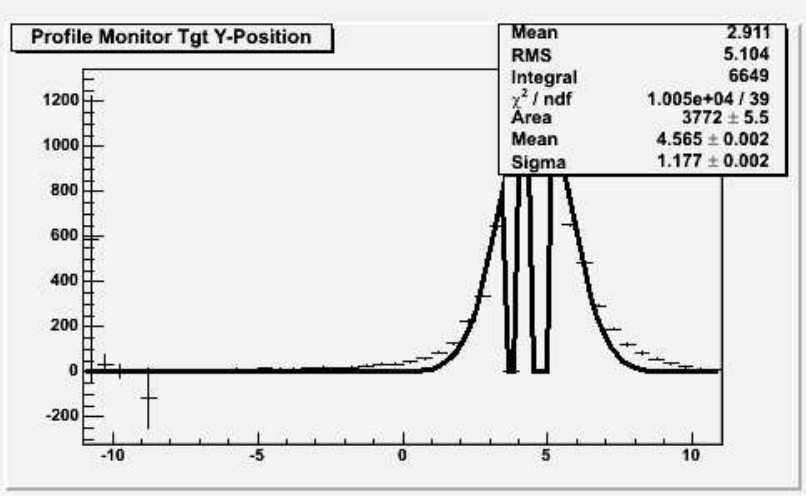
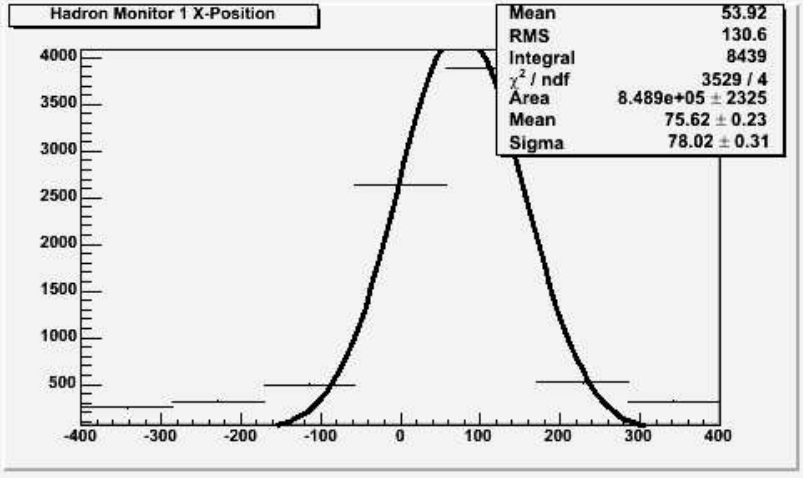
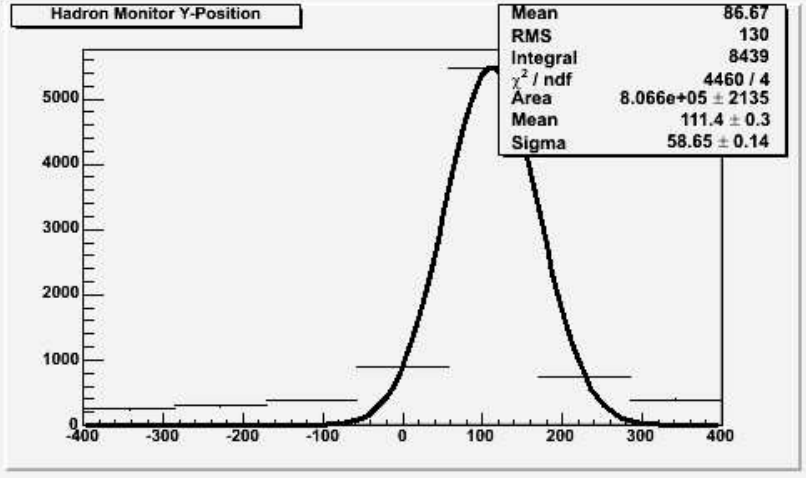
Profile/Had monitor - Spill 43









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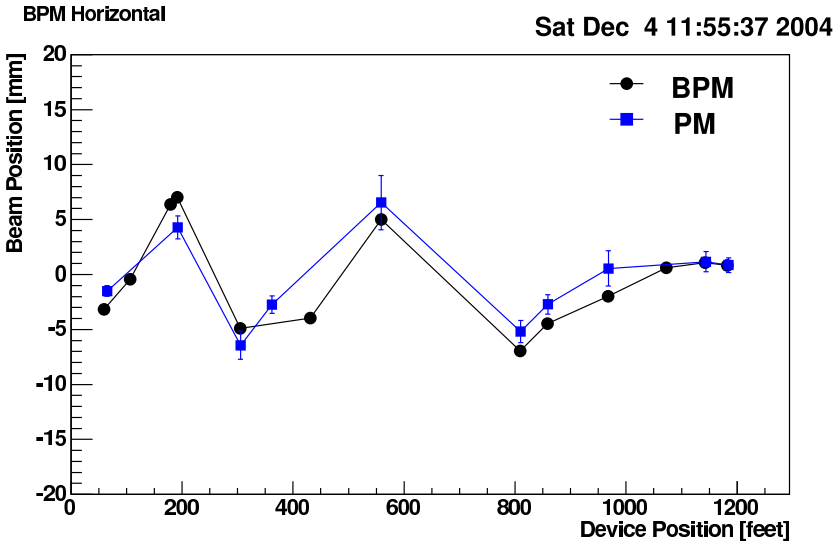
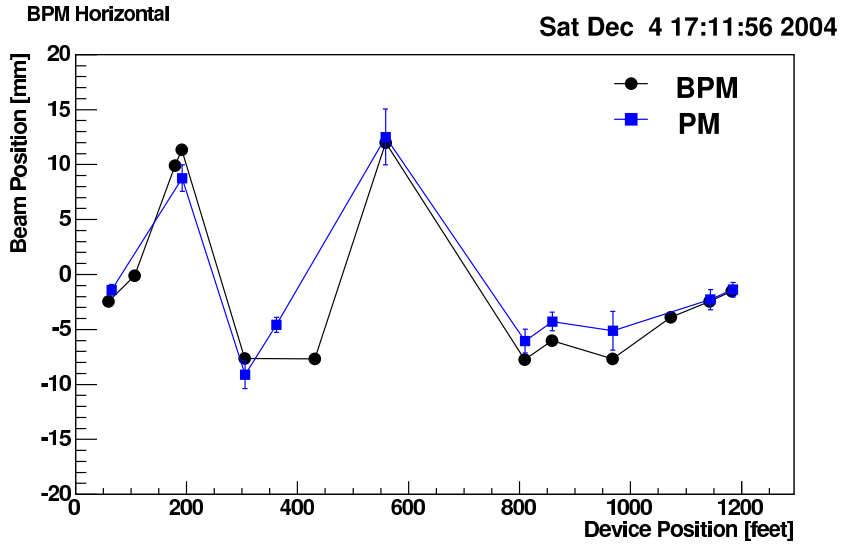
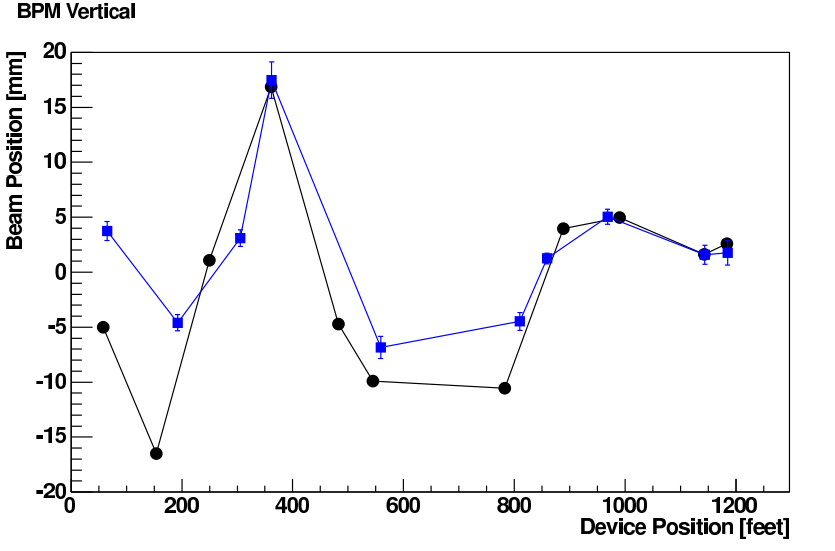
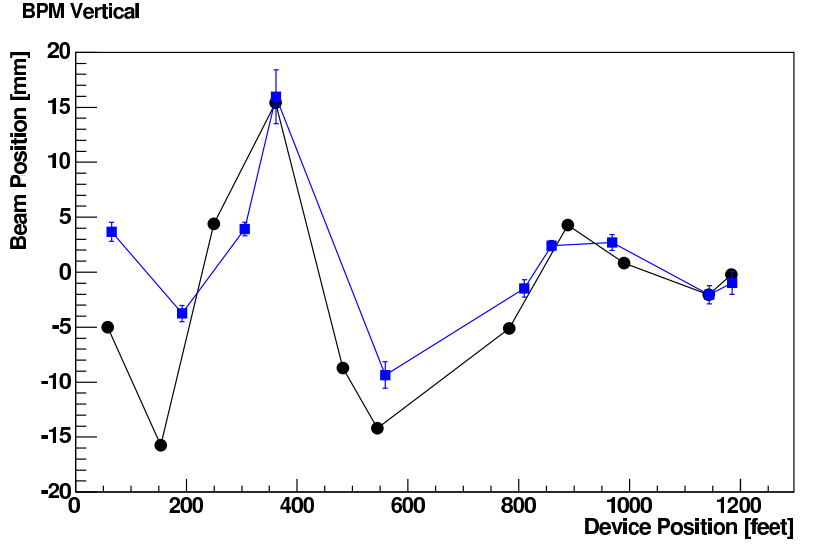
Profile monitor vs BPMs









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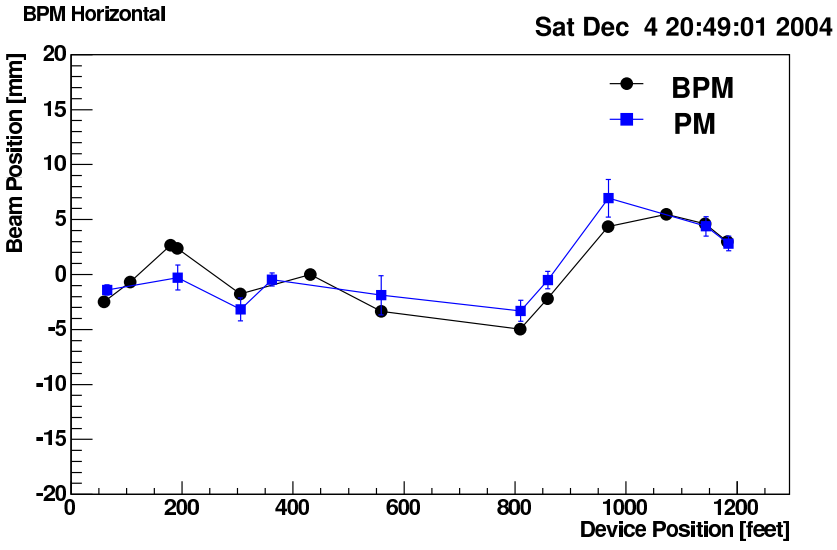
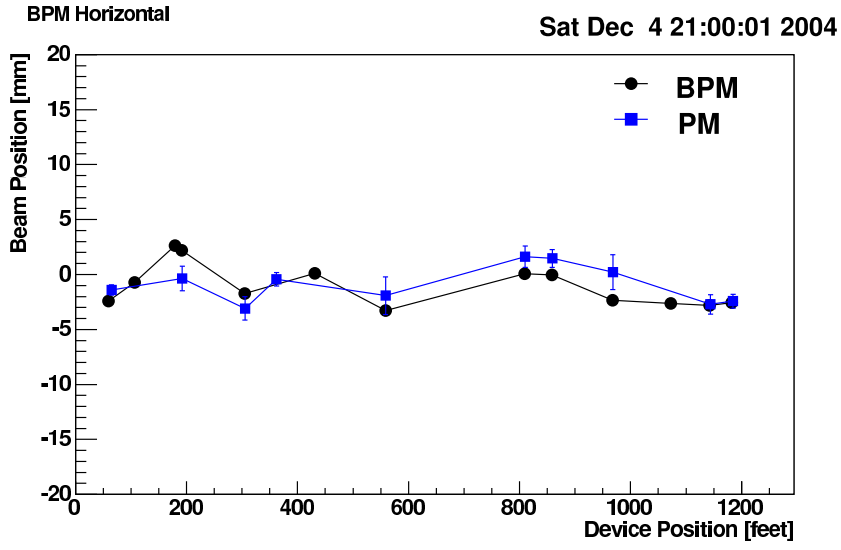
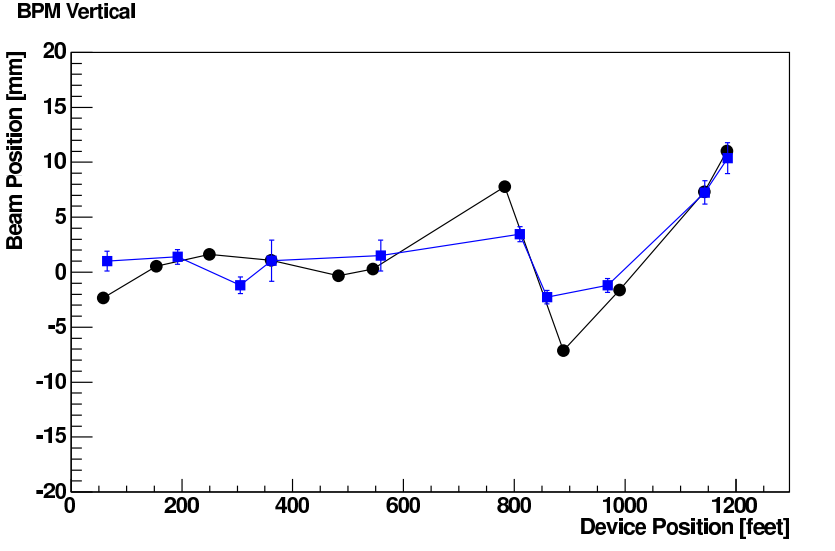
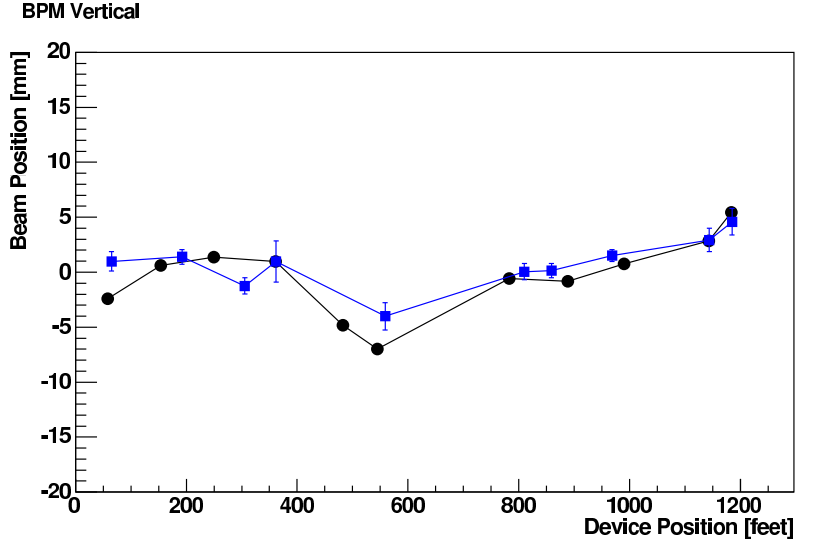
Profile monitor vs BPMs









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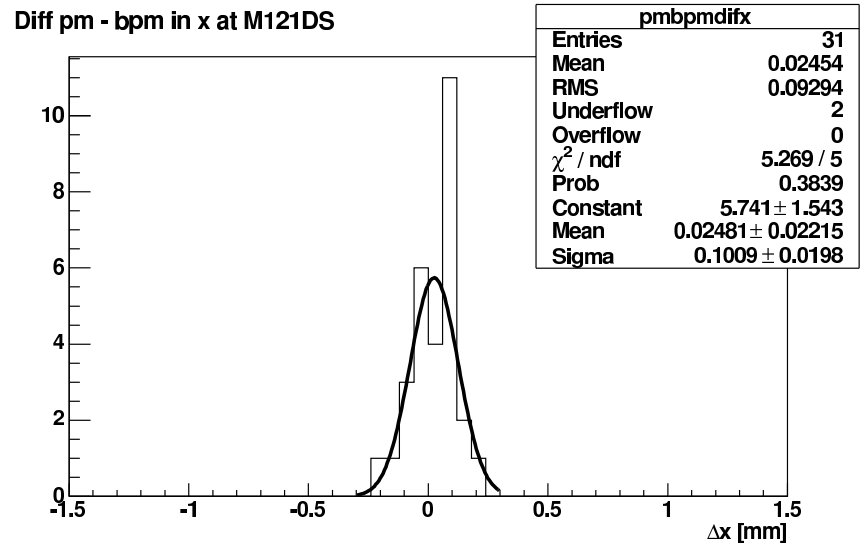
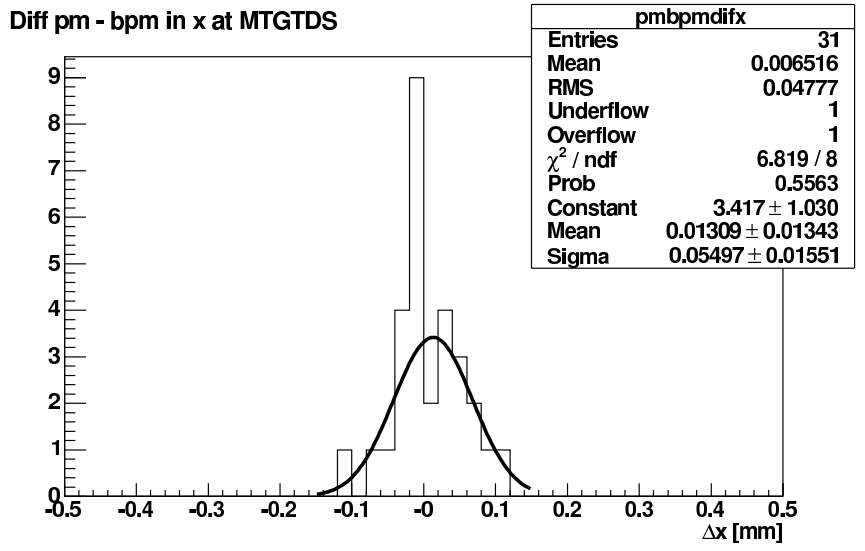
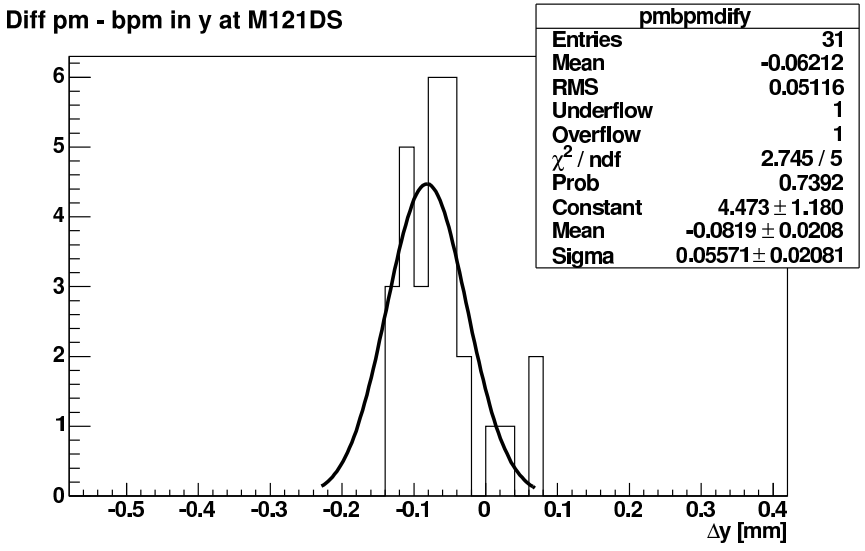
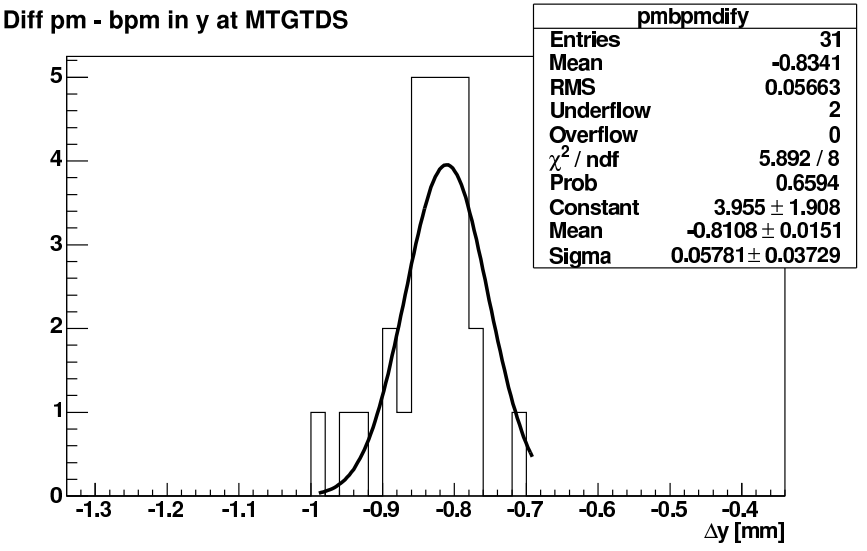
Profile monitor vs BPMs









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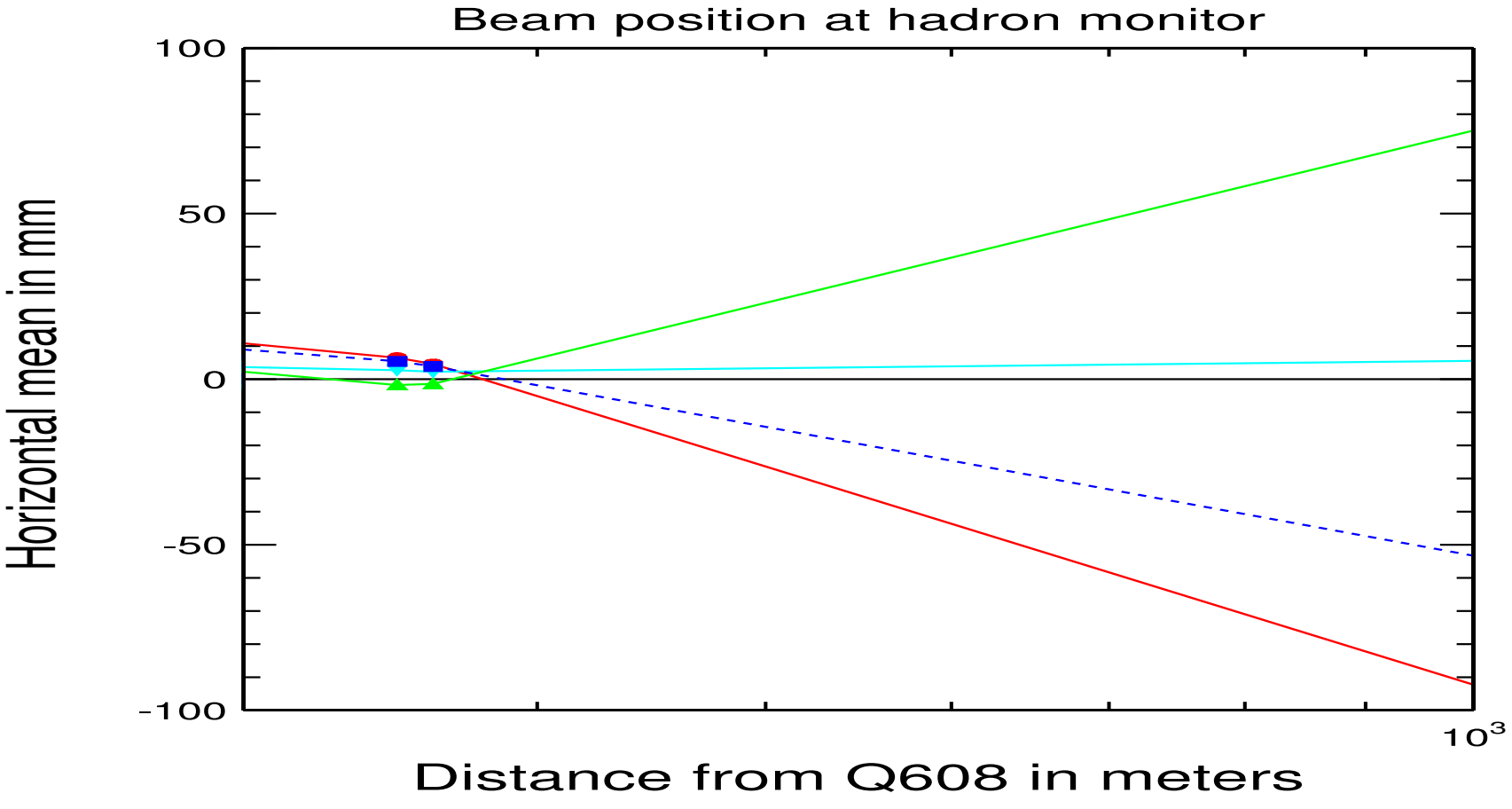
Hadron Monitor tracks PM

See Sacha's results for a full blown quantitative analysis



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Problems: Timing Pathologies

An analysis of the timestamps from the 14 SWICs revealed the following ACNET data timing pathologies in the 385 spills taken:

1. The DAE timestamp of PM114,115,117,121,TGT was 20 seconds ahead of the rest of the SWICS. VME timestamps were identical to ± 30 msecs: 1 spill.
2. The VME timestamps are not in sync on all 14 SWICS. The event contained data from the previous spill on some devices: 10 consecutive spills. Problem limited to PM114,115,117,121,TGT.
3. No data was returned from PM101,105,107,102,112 and we got an error from the DAE or all zero data: 3 spills.

NB: Charlie K. has a new service which may have already fixed these problems.

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Conclusions

- The JAS3 online NuMI monitor worked well in real conditions. Flexible enough to add new devices and new analysis code and plots on the fly. Some problems with Java memory management/stability. Need to implement a shifter oriented error warning system.
- The ACNET XML-RPC service worked well during data taking. Some timing problems with accessing the data. Its not clear (to me) that the problem is with the server and not further upstream.
- The BeamData process was very easy to run, very reliable and analyzing the NuMI offline data was a blast $\rightarrow$ if you know some ROOT!.